



FIXING RATES UNDER PARCEL POST SYSTEM

Government Goes Into Business of Transmitting Merchandise Through the Mails.

NEW LAW FULLY EXPLAINED

Country Divided Into Zones and Units for Purpose of Fixing Charges for Carriage—No Package Weighing More Than Eleven Pounds Is Mailable—Anything Properly Wrapped Which Will Not Injure Other Mail May Be Sent.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmission of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmission of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wants to find how popular it will be, how much it will cost the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the plan is successful from the point of view of the people, accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Zone System Explained.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that unit will be drawn circles, not only as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keokuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, zone six will have a different geographical position as related to Keokuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keokuk's zone six will be just as far from its center as Washington's zone six is.

How Rates Are Fixed.

It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington in its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zone. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price is every place in any zone is the same. To illustrate, it will cost exactly the same amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any zone.

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will

RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Wt. Lbs.	1st zone	2d zone	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
1	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12
2	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.24
3	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.36
4	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.37	0.48
5	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.60
6	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.44	0.55	0.72
7	0.11	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.51	0.64	0.84
8	0.12	0.26	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.58	0.73	0.96
9	0.13	0.29	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.65	0.82	1.08
10	0.14	0.32	0.42	0.52	0.62	0.72	0.91	1.20
11	0.15	0.35	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.79	1.00	1.32

*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It is probable that producers must study the rates of postage and the convenience of transmission and compare them with the cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. Then there is another thing to be considered, and which only can be known definitely when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call, hamper, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed. To make it simpler, it is now fixed to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds if the government eventually should allow a heavier single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11 pounds weight.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post map like the one which is here reproduced except that the zone lines will be shown with the unit of his postoffice as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is presented for transportation is to find out in what zone the destination of the package lies. His table will show him instantly the rate per pound from the unit in which his postoffice lies to the zone of the package's destination. The price as has been explained before, the price in any zone is the same from that office to any point in any zone. The parcel post will take nothing but fourth-class matter. Printed matter is still in the third-class designation. Therefore books cannot be sent by the parcel post system. This the postoffice authorities seem to think is in a way unjust and may work a hardship. It may be that in the future the law will be changed so as to include all printed matter. It seems to be certain that an attempt will be made to bring about this change as speedily as possible.

Must Bear Stamp.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ordered that postmasters be advised

that parcel post packages cannot be accepted for mailing unless they bear a distinctive parcel post stamp and have attached to them the return card of the sender. A series of distinctive stamps is now in course of preparation for this class of mail as required by the law creating the parcel post system. Consignments of these stamps will be ready for shipment to all postoffices in ample time for the establishment of the new system on New Year's day.

The postoffice department has given instruction to every postmaster in the country to enlighten his patrons as much as possible on the general subject of the parcel post, and especially on the use of the special stamps and the necessary attachment of the return card. The law requires that all fourth-class matter mailed after January 1, 1913, without parcel post stamps attached shall be treated as "held for postage" matter. Parcel post packages will be mailable only at postoffices, branch postoffices, lettered and local named stations, and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmasters.

It has been announced by Postmaster General Hitchcock that nearly 70,000 scales will be required for use in the parcel post system which is to go into effect January 1st. He has accordingly authorized the issuance of bids for that number. Two hundred of the largest postoffices and their branches will be supplied with automatic springless scales. The next class of offices, numbering about 10,000, will be given high grade beam scales, while the four class offices, numbering about 55,000, will be furnished with the best spring balances obtainable, each having a capacity for twenty pounds. These scales will be used by postmasters to determine the amount of postage required on parcel post packages. The fact that many of the postoffices of the country are now furnished with scales of a limited capacity makes it necessary for the postmaster general to make this very large purchase of scales capable of taking care of the parcel post business. It is understood that this will be the largest single order ever placed for scales.

Rates on Seeds Not Affected.

It should be said that the act of congress which put a parcel post plan into operation does not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, cacti and plants as fixed by section 452 of the postal laws and regulations.

The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under the act of congress, if the postmaster general shall find on experience "that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or shall permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to reform from time to time this classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

Through many years different members of the house and senate have been interested in promoting parcel post legislation. Among the men most active in securing the legislation which soon is to go into effect as law are Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, Representatives David J. Lewis of Maryland and William Butler of New York, who has just been elected governor of that state.

To ascertain conditions surrounding the establishment of the parcel post system in places differing widely in size, climate and industries, Postmaster General Hitchcock recently sent

moned to Washington, to confer with the special parcel post committee, the postmasters of five typical offices. They are William H. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Daniel T. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. J. Jester, Wilmington, Del.; E. M. C. Quimby, Suffolk, Va., and Henry N. Bradley, Charlestown, W. Va.

Confer With Postmasters.

The postmasters of the five largest offices in the country have already appeared before the committee, so Pittsburg was represented as being a large first class office, though smaller than any of the greater five, and as being the center of a tremendous manufacturing area. The postmaster of Pittsburg reported that the board of trade of that city has a special parcel post committee, working toward bringing the consumer and producer nearer to each other by the new system. He also said that many of the merchants are planning to have their city deliveries made by parcel post.

Wilmington, Del., represented a large farming and manufacturing district, with its mail connections close with Philadelphia, one of the largest offices. Jacksonville is the largest office in Florida, and the outlet for all the mail of the state. It is peculiar in having a special increase of force in winter, the tourist season, and the postmaster said that it was expected that travelers would use the parcel post extensively in sending home five and ten-pound packages of fruit.

Suffolk, Va., and Charlestown, W. Va., are both very small second class offices, one in the tide-water district, with large truck interests; the other far inland in an orchard country, with diversified farm products. The postmasters of both offices reported great interest in the parcel post, and said that they had continual inquiries regarding its scope.

NIAGARA MADE BY GLACIER

Columbia River Was Dammed, and Had a Fall of Four Hundred Feet Over Great Cliffs.

That one of the greatest natural wonders in the world was lost with the melting of the Okanogan glacier in the State of Washington, is the opinion of government geologists, who recently have studied a portion of the river bed of the Columbia river in connection with the Grand coulee, the great canyon that at one time was the river bed.

When the Columbia river flowed through the Grand coulee it made Niagara insignificant by comparison. This great river plunged from the upper to the lower valley in a sheer fall of 400 feet over great cliffs. Moses lake is believed to have been at one time part of an old channel of the Columbia river. During the glacial period, recent, as time is measured by the geologist, the valleys of the Northern Cascades and of the Okanogan highlands were filled with enormous glaciers, the largest of which reached the plains before they were melted in the warmer air of the lower country.

The greatest of these ice rivers of eastern Washington flowed down the Okanogan valley, which it filled to the depth of hundreds of feet.

On reaching the Columbia river valley this glacier expanded and seems not only to have dammed the Columbia, but to have filled its great canyon for some distance.

The southern limit of this great Okanogan glacier is marked by a terminal moraine many miles in width. The moraine is formed of dirt and rock material which was pushed along or carried on its surface and stranded where the ice melted, and it includes many huge blocks of basalt and other rocks.

No more impressive scene, the geologists say, can be found in the Big Bend country than is presented by the great cliffs of black basalt below Coulee City, over which the Columbia once poured, but where now desert shrubs are growing in the ancient channel.

When the glacier left the canyon of the Columbia and retreated up the Okanogan valley the river resumed its former channel—Indianapolis News.

Seeing Is Believing.

A trio of professional story tellers were in a cozy corner of the club spinning yarns. Brown had just told a most unbelievable story and the other two glanced at each other questioningly.

"Well, I assure you, gentlemen," said Brown, "I hadn't seen it myself, I shouldn't have believed it."

"He's a well," said one of the two doubtful ones, "you must remember, old man, that we didn't see it."

—Tribune.

APPROVES RULES FOR PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any Point in United States.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post. These regulations are now being turned off at the government printing office on a "rush order" and they will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any offices within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

In Powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosive, or any similar pulverized dry substance, not poisonous, may be sent when inclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or the flour being scattered in the mails.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Scaled original packages of proprietary articles, such as soap, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmarketable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Milinery.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared unmailable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears and delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead letters.

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous liquors, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison, poisonous animals, insects and

reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor or not admitted to the mails.

Treatment of Undeliverable Parcels.

Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter cannot be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Undeliverable perishable matter which in its nature does not become offensive or injurious to health may be delivered by postmasters to the proper local municipal authority to be distributed to hospitals, asylums or other charitable or reformatory institutions. If there is no such municipal authority, the matter may be delivered to any charitable institution or organization making application therefor. If no application is made, the matter will be destroyed at the expiration of two weeks.

Parcels Improperly Packed.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly inclosed or packed for safe shipment. When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is deposited for local delivery and the sender is unknown, notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage the matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

When a parcel is insured, the sender will be given a receipt showing the office and date of mailing and number of the parcel.

When a return receipt is desired by the sender of an insured parcel the postmaster at the mailing office will note the request on the margin of the insurance tag, and the postmaster at the office of address will obtain from the addressee a receipt and mail it to the sender.

The liability for indemnity shall cease when delivery has been effected.

Forwarding of Parcels.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Distinctive Stamps.

The law requires that the postage on all matter must be prepaid by distinctive parcel post stamps affixed. Postmasters cannot receive for mailing parcels that do not bear such stamps.

Parcel post stamps are not valid for the payment of postage on matter of the first, second, and third classes, and when used for that purpose, the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "held for postage."

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

Wedding Stamps.

Miss Mary C. Balknap, the well-known settlement worker of Cleveland, said in a suffrage debate:

"Oh, that is not an argument—that is a prophecy, a prophecy that woman, given the vote, wouldn't know how to use it."

"Now it's my opinion that the men who think that are as badly in the dark about women as Jenks was about the widowed stenographer."

"Jenks, you know, got to taking a young and pretty stenographer out to lunch, and to matinees, and to concerts; and when any one asked him about her, he'd smile and say: 'Oh, another conquest.'"

"Jenks, you see, thought he'd made a conquest; but the widow, standing beside Jenks a month later at the altar—the widow knew she'd made an annexation."

Give Him Time.

"You're a pretty old man to be begging," said the lady to the man at the back door.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the man with his hat in his hand.

"Have you been begging all your life?"

"Not yet, ma'am."

The ONCOOKER S.E. KISER A TENDER



I looked into her eyes
She gazed up into mine,
She smiled and dimples came
And went that way divine.
But, oh, I did not dare
To tell her she was fair.
Though she looked into my eyes
And sweetly smiled at me—
For there were others there,
To listen and to see.

Oh, if, when we're alone,
With no one near to see,
She would look up at me
She sweetly looked at me—
Ah, then would I declare
How sweet she is and fair.
But she never looks or smiles,
Provoking little dear,
Save when she is aware
That folks are near to hear!

Born Diplomat.

"Mrs. Trelawney," said Francis Wallingford, "there is something that I have for a long time wished to say to you."

The president of the Society for the Squelching of Husbands looked over her glasses and frowned. She evidently knew what was coming, but after a moment's silence she said in her most impressive platform tones:

"Well, go on. What is it?"

"I—I love your daughter, Miss Gladys. I have reason to believe that she returns my passion, and I want to ask you to give her into my keeping."

Mrs. Trelawney's features hardened, and there was a cold, metallic ring in her voice as she answered:

"What recommendation have you to offer for yourself? How can you convince me that you will always love her—that you will always think her beautiful?"

"She looks like her mother," said Francis Wallingford. "That is enough to convince me that her beauty will not diminish as her years increase. Of course, I know that this can hardly be regarded as a final test. You have not reached the age at which women begin to lose their youth."

They were interrupted then, but he got the girl.

Man Who Scoffed.

He used to scoff at women. Called them foolish, brainless things. Who would sell their souls for dresses, or for necklaces or rings. He scorned them for their efforts. To be beautiful and sweet. But there came a time when Fate had destined him to meet.

She was neither good nor lovely. Though he fondly thought her so; She was mostly artificial. But, poor, fool, he didn't know! Today men look in pity. On the man who used to scoff, And wonder what will happen When the mask falls off.

Beginning to Doubt.

"Nope," said Mr. Rockwell, as he wiped his glasses, "I'm afraid John's college education ain't goin' to do him much good, after all. 'Why, Silas, his anxious wife cried, 'what makes you say that?' 'He admitted in the store yesterday that there was still a few things I knew more about than him.'"

Business.

Mamma—"Has Mr. Dorrance given you any reason to believe that he means business?" Clara—"Business! I should think he did mean business! I am sick of the word business. All he has talked about the last three times he has been here was papa's business."

Pretty Good Sign.

Harry—"What reason have you to believe that she is beginning to take any interest in you?" Albert—"She took her handkerchief and brushed the dandruff from my coat collar last evening."

A Plea.

"You," he cried, "are the light of my existence."

"Ah," she replied, "don't tempt me. 'Tempt you?' he exclaimed, in surprise.

"Yes—to go and blow myself out."

One for Her.

He—Goethe says one cannot always be a hero.

She—Well, since I've come to know you better, I am convinced that one cannot always be a fool, either.

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reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

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